

Applied Bacteriology for Nurses. By Charles F. Bolduan, M. D., Assistant to the General Medical Officer, Department of Health, City of New York, and Marie Grund, M. D., Bacteriologist, Department of Health, City of New York. 12mo. of 166 pages, illustrated. Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders Company, 1913. Cloth, \$1.25 net.

This little book of 160 pages is very clearly written and should be of great value to any nurse who wishes a general, if somewhat superficial knowledge of bacteriology. It fully carries out its author's intention to give a nurse "a clear conception of the principles underlying her work," which is all most nurses want or require in this branch of medicine, and is easily read and understood. The chapters on the special bacteriology of the various injections go into more detail as to morphology, cultural growth, etc., than most of their readers will understand or be interested in, but those on disinfection, sterilization, and transmission of diseases are thoroughly practical and valuable. The value of the book is greatly enhanced by the numerous excellent and well-chosen illustrations which it contains.

A. W.

The Surgical Clinics of John B. Murphy, M. D. Vol. ii, No. 3. June, 1913. W. B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia.

Contents.

Obturation Ileus: Obstruction Due to Large Gall-Stone in Ileum.

Intestinal Stasis Caused by Band of Adhesions. Paratracheal Tumor—Cystic Adenoma of Thyroid.

Desmoid Tumor of the Rectus Muscle. Plastic Operation on Ear (Ear Bitten Off by a Horse).

Tenoplasty of Flexor Tendons of Fingers. Ankylosis of the Jaw. (Interposition of mucous membrane flaps taken from palate and floor of mouth.)

Subcoracoid Dislocation of the Humerus with Separation of Tuberosity.

Fracture of Neck of Femur: Displacement of Head on Dorsum of Ilium.

Fracture and Dislocation of Scaphoid and Semilunar Bones.

Dislocated Semilunar Cartilage Displaced Across Median Line of Joint.

Infectious Granuloma of the Caput Coli—Resection of the Cecum and Anastomosis of the Ileum to the Ascending Colon.

Arthroplasty of the Hip—Trochanter Placed in Acetabulum to Form a New Joint.

Pott's Disease. (The operation of bone-grafting for its cure, as devised by Dr. F. H. Albee, of New York City. A Talk by Dr. Albee at Mercy Hospital.) Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Chicago, by Dr. F. H. Albee of New York City.

Procidentia Uteri. (Dr. Murphy's method of fixing the uterus.)

Cholecystitis: Symptomatic Diabetes Mellitus Due to Gall-Bladder Infection.

Clinic Held by Dr. Murphy at Mercy Hospital for the Chicago Surgical Society, March 1, 1913.

Acute Suppurative Prostatitis. (Early drainage into urethra; subsequent leakage through capsule, with infection of the perirectal tissues; Ischiorectal abscess; incision, breaking down partitions between pus-pockets, and drainage; unimpeded recovery.)

Massage. Manual Treatment, Remedial Movements. History, mode of application and effect; indications and contra-indications. By Douglas Graham, M. D., consultant and instructor in massage, Boston, Mass. With a chapter on Massage of the Eye by Dr. A. Darier, Paris. 4th edition. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1913.

After a long introduction on the history of massage, the author dismisses the "manipulations" of massage in one single chapter, omitting many important technical details. This shows, from the start, that his work is not intended for students or beginners.

As a reference book, it will be of some value to the clinician and to the general practitioner who wants to know if a given condition is amenable to massage, and with what results. The treatise is written somewhat as a panegyric of massage; certain things, which everybody takes for granted nowadays, are detailed at considerable length, while other rather doubtful and questionable results are presented in too favorable a light, and without sufficient clinical evidence. Another weak point of this book lies in the fact, that most papers quoted by the author date as far back as the eighties or the seventies, and there is a lack of information about the more recent literature on the subject. For instance, many men are mentioned in support of gynecological massage, but the names of well-known modern gynecologists are conspicuously absent, from which we conclude that gynecological massage must have lost ground. Similarly, dilatation of the stomach being now considered as often secondary to pyloric ulcer and not as an entity, will seldom be cured by massage alone.

The author is far too optimistic in his views on acute intestinal obstruction and intussusception; we do not mind trying massage of the abdomen once, in these conditions, but if no prompt result follows, we hold that immediate operation is now the rule.

In his excellent chapter on synovitis the author ought to have given to his readers some hints for the detection of tubercular disease so that massage of this condition could be surely avoided. We do not agree with his endorsement of massage in fracture of the patella when the fragments are widely separated, and we think that even a skilful masseur makes a great mistake in trying massage in cases of acute phlebitis. We regret to see that compressed hot air massage is not even mentioned.

The best parts of the work are those on massage in neurasthenia, sprains, constipation, writer's cramp, neuralgia and muscular affections. The author speaks here very convincingly and is backed by a great personal experience.

In our opinion this book will appeal more to the profession-masseurs, in showing them what cases to treat and those not to treat; they may confidently follow the author as a reliable guide in the recognized fields of massage, but they will do well to take some of his suggestions "cum grano salis" and not to expect too much from their skill in irreparable organic diseases, such as valvular disease of the heart, emphysema, locomotor ataxia, progressive muscular paralysis and the like. Assertions that "lobar pneumonia is shortened or aborted" by rubbing the thorax and that "massage of the gall-bladder will aid the 'fracture' of the stones" preliminary to their expulsion, must also not be taken too seriously.

The text is pleasant and full of amusing anecdotes and witty remarks, which make the book very easy reading.

P. C.

Tuberculin in Diagnosis and Treatment. By Francis Marion Pottenger, A. M., LL. D., Medical Director of the Pottenger Sanatorium for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Monrovia, California. 243 pages, royal octavo, 35 illustrations, including one colored plate. Price, \$3.00.

In this monograph the author has presented a comprehensive review of the use of tuberculin. The first five chapters are devoted to a consideration of its usefulness from the diagnostic stand-

point. The different methods usually employed are taken up, namely, the subcutaneous, cutaneous, percutaneous and conjunctival. The author has wisely gone minutely into a consideration of the necessity of careful interpretation of these tests. Much confusion has arisen and the value of tuberculin as a diagnostic test has been much belittled because of careless technic, more careless observation of reactions and faulty interpretation of results. That the tuberculin reaction is of great value in the diagnosis of present tuberculous infection, all who have had experience in the intelligent use of it must agree. The value of the test in indicating active disease depends entirely on the intelligence and accuracy with which the observer interprets these tests. The author has emphasized its value in distinguishing between active and latent lesions by means of the time in which the reaction appears. He has properly emphasized, however, the necessity of an intelligent correlation between the physical signs and the reaction. This emphasis is timely. Tuberculin has been discredited as a diagnostic measure, largely because it is being used too much as a short cut to diagnosis by many who have not sufficiently appreciated its limitations or have totally overlooked the well established theories of immunity on which its activity depends. In this discussion it is to be regretted that the author has neglected to consider the value of the intracutaneous test, a method which in the opinion of the reviewer is oftentimes of much greater value than the cutaneous, in that it admits of absolute accuracy in dosage. It is to be hoped that in a future edition of this work the intracutaneous method may have its place.

In the chapters on treatment the author has properly emphasized the importance of individualization in the size of the dose, in the method of increase, and in the interval between dosage. Routine treatment cannot give good results. The difference between the small infrequent dose, popularly known as Wright's method, and the method of producing immunity by gradually increasing dosage, has been fully discussed. The importance of latent tuberculosis and the duty of the physician to recognize it and not allow it to go on untreated and become active disease, has been called attention to. The importance of this is very great, for on this depends in a very large measure the ultimate eradication of the disease.

It would be impossible in a review to go into the author's discussion of the use of tuberculin in fever cases. The chapters devoted to the subject should be read carefully by every one interested in this subject. It is one of the most complete discussions of the question that the reviewer has yet seen. While we may not entirely agree with Dr. Pottenger in all that he says regarding the causes of fever in tuberculosis; while we may not be willing to accede to his insistence on the importance of enzymes as a chief cause of fever in the advanced case; while we may see great danger in advocating the general use of tuberculin in febrile cases, it must be admitted that he has handled this intricate subject in a most logical way which is very convincing.

The rather delicate question as to whether the general practitioner should administer tuberculin is handled with directness. In as widespread a disease as tuberculosis there must be men in every community who shall qualify themselves to intelligently and safely use this remedy.

The appendix contains the translation of Koch's original papers, which will undoubtedly be of much interest to many readers.

Altogether the author has presented a monograph which is a safe, sane guide to the administration of tuberculin. While an enthusiast in its use, he has shown in the text that he is fully aware of its limitations.

GEORGE H. EVANS.

LANE LECTURES.

The fourteenth course of Lane Medical Lectures will be delivered in Lane Hall, north side of Sacramento street near Webster, San Francisco, on the evenings of Sept. 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9, at eight o'clock sharp, by Prof. Sir Edward Schafer, Professor of Physiology, University of Edinburgh.

Program.

- Sept. 3, 1913, on internal secretion in general.
 - Sept. 4, on the thyro-parathyroid glands.
 - Sept. 5, on the adrenal glandular apparatus.
 - Sept. 8, on the pituitary body.
 - Sept. 9, the influence of internal on other secretions.
 - Methods of Resuscitation. (To be delivered at Stanford University, Cal.)
- All the lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Demonstrations and clinics will be held for visiting physicians by the teaching staff of the Stanford University Medical Department throughout the period in which the evening lectures are given.

PACIFIC COAST OTO-OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

For the past twelve years spasmodic efforts have been made to organize the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat specialists of the Pacific Coast.

Following Professor Fuch's lectures at Lane Hospital in San Francisco, two years ago, a temporary organization was affected. Through some misunderstanding with the California State Medical Society, the first meeting could not be held as it had been planned. However, in July of this year, the first regular meeting was held in Portland, Oregon, at the Hotel Oregon.

There were some seventy-five registered, of whom thirty were specialists scattered over the entire coast and guests from New York City.

The Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Society of Portland entertained visiting members very handsomely by giving a smoker the first evening and a dinner and an automobile ride the second evening.

Our retiring president, Doctor Dixon, of Portland, entertained the visiting members at luncheon the first day.

Permanent organization was effected. The society extended its boundary lines to include everything west of the Rocky Mountains and in British Columbia.

The program was excellent in every particular. The entire transactions pertaining to the eye will be published through the courtesy of Dr. Wurde-mann in the Journal of Ophthalmology and every member will receive a copy. In the near future we hope to be officially identified with an Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Journal.

The next meeting will be in Seattle; date not fixed but probably early in July.

The following officers were elected: President, Clinton T. Cooke, Seattle; First Vice-President, Edward E. Maxey, Boise, Idaho; Second Vice-President, John F. Beaumont, Portland, Ore.; Secretary and Treasurer, Cullen F. Welty, San Francisco.

All members of the present organization will become charter members of the College of Surgeons of America by filling out the blanks that will be forwarded them in due course of time.

C. F. WELTY, Secretary and Treasurer.